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happily, and that to accomplish this object it is essential that every school inculcate the love of truth, justice, purity, and beauty through the study of biography, history, ethics, natural history, music, drawing and manual arts.

9. The National Educational Association wishes to record its approval of the increasing appreciation among educators of the fact that the building of character is the real aim of the schools and the ultimate reason for the expenditure of millions for their maintenance. There is in the minds of the children and youth of to-day a tendency toward a disregard for constituted authority; a lack of respect for age and superior wisdom; a weak appreciation of the demands of duty; a disposition to follow pleasure and interest rather than obligation and order. This condition demands the earnest thought and action of our leaders of opinion, and places important obligations upon school authorities.

10. The National Educational Association wishes to congratulate the secondary schools and colleges of the country that are making the effort to remove the taint of professionalism that has crept into student sports. This taint can be removed only by leading students, alumni and school faculties to recognize that interschool games should be played for sportsmanship and not merely for victory.

11. The National Educational Association observes with great satisfaction the tendency of cities and towns to replace large school committees or boards, which have exercised through subcommittees executive functions, by small boards which determine general policies but entrust all executive functions to salaried experts.

12. Local taxation, supplemented by state taxation, presents the best means for the support of the public schools, and for securing that deep interest in them which is necessary to their greatest efficiency. State aid should be granted only as supplementary to local taxation, and not as a substitute for it.

13. We can not too often repeat that close, intelligent, judicious supervision is necessary for all grades of schools.

14. A free democracy can not long continue without the assistance of a system of state-

supported schools administered by agents chosen by the people and responsible to the people for its ideals, its conduct and its results.

ELIPHALET ORAM LYTE,  
*of Pennsylvania (Chairman),*  
CHARLES J. BAXTER, *of New Jersey,*  
EDWIN G. COOLEY, *of Illinois,*  
FRANK B. COOPER, *of Washington,*  
CHARLES D. McIVER, *of North Carolina,*  
MISS ANNA TOLMAN SMITH,

*of District of Columbia.*  
MISS HARRIET EMERSON, *of Massachusetts,*  
O. J. KERN, *of Illinois,*  
EDWARD J. GOODWIN, *of New York,*  
WILLIAM L. BRYAN, *of Indiana.*

*Committee on Resolutions.*

#### SCIENTIFIC NOTES AND NEWS.

THE University of Cape Town conferred honorary doctorates on several members of the British Association on August 17, including the president, Professor G. W. Darwin, of Cambridge; Professor W. M. Davis, of Harvard University, and Professor Porter, of McGill University.

THE Ophthalmological Congress, which held its annual meeting from August 2 to 5, awarded the Graefe Medal to Professor Hering, of Leipzig, for his work in the domain of physiological optics.

THE Emperor of Austria has made Dr. Karl Toldt, professor of anatomy in the University of Vienna, a life member of the Austrian House of Lords.

PROFESSOR J. M. VAN'T HOFF, the eminent physical chemist, has been elected a member of the Academy of Sciences at Turin.

DR. J. LARMOR, of Cambridge, will lecture on mathematical physics at Columbia University during the year 1906-7.

PROFESSOR PODWYSSOTZKI, dean of the medical faculty of Odessa, has been appointed director of the Institute for Experimental Medicine at St. Petersburg.

DR. N. L. BRITTON, director-in-chief of the New York Botanical Garden, and Mrs. Britton sailed for Bermuda on August 30, to carry out some botanical investigations, returning during the last week in September.

PROFESSOR OMORI, the Japanese seismologist, has concluded his visit to India, where he has been investigating the conditions of earthquakes.

PROFESSOR FREDERICK STARR, of the University of Chicago, has been granted leave of absence of more than a year, which time he will spend among the savage tribes of Central Africa.

A REUTER telegram from Liverpool states that, at the request of the colonial office, the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine has, with the consent of the university authorities, requested Professor Boyce to visit Belize, in British Honduras, to report on the sanitary measures in that colony necessary in view of the recent outbreak of yellow fever. Professor Boyce, who is now at New Orleans, will, after completing his observations of the methods employed by the Americans in combating yellow fever there, proceed to Belize. The latest mail advices from Brazil have brought news that both members of the yellow fever expedition of the Liverpool School at Manaos have been ill with yellow fever, one very seriously. The latter has now been invalided to Madeira to recuperate, but proposes to return to continue his work. The members of the expedition express the hope that they will now be immune. The medical officers of Manaos have shown them the greatest attention and kindness during their illness. The surviving members of the sleeping sickness expedition which the school sent to the Congo in August, 1903, returned to England by the steamship *Oron* on September 5.

THE *Journal* of the New York Botanical Garden reports that Dr. P. A. Rydberg returned from two months' work in western Utah and Nevada, late in August. A large number of herbarium specimens were secured which will furnish much valuable material for the furtherance of his studies on the flora of the Rocky Mountains. Mr. George V. Nash has recently returned from an exploring trip to the interior of Hayti. Some regions hitherto unvisited by the botanist were reached and a large amount of preserved material, seeds and living plants were secured, together

with many valuable notes on distribution. Professor F. E. Lloyd, of Teachers College, has returned from a summer of work at the Desert Laboratory of the Carnegie Institution at Tucson, Arizona. Professor Lloyd is carrying out some investigations upon the transpiration of desert plants under a grant from the Carnegie Institution.

DR. STEPHAN KRUSPER, emeritus professor of mathematics in the Polytechnic School at Buda Pesth, has died at the age of eighty-seven years.

DR. FRANZ REULEAUX, emeritus professor of technology in the Berlin Technological Institute, died on August 20, at the age of seventy-six years.

COUNT DE BRAZZA, known for his explorations in Central Africa, has died while on a special mission from the French government to that region.

MR. J. W. DOUGLAS, one of the editors of the *Entomologist's Monthly Magazine*, died on August 28, in his ninety-first year.

THE eclipse expeditions to Spain were, on September 8, entertained at lunch by the mayor and municipality of Madrid. The toast of the day was proposed by the mayor, Señor Vincenti, and answered by Dr. Janssen, on behalf of the astronomical representatives of France, Germany, Holland, Italy, America, Russia, Spain and Great Britain.

IT has been stated that a member of the Brazilian Chamber of Deputies had proposed that a prize of \$2,000,000 should be offered for the discovery of a certain method of stamping out consumption. *The British Medical Journal* announces that the proposal has been approved by the Brazilian Parliament. The offer, however, is larger in scope than was at first reported, for it appears that the prize will be given to any one, native or foreign, who shall discover a certain means of prevention or cure of syphilis, or tuberculosis, or cancer. The Brazilian minister of the interior will, it is said, refer the proposal to a committee composed of a representative of the National Academy of Medicine, and four other members of kindred bodies in France, England, Germany and Italy. The Brazilian govern-

ment will regulate the meetings of the committee.

MESSRS. HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & Co. announce that they will publish in eight volumes the proceedings of the International Congress of Arts and Science, held at St. Louis, in September, 1904. The volumes, ranging from 500 to 800 pages, have the following titles: 1. 'Philosophy and Mathematics'; 2. 'Politics, Law and Religion'; 3. 'Language, Literature and Art'; 4. 'Inorganic Science'; 5. 'Biology and Psychology'; 6. 'Medicine and Technology'; 7. 'Social Sciences'; 8. 'Education and Religion.' The addresses are printed as they were delivered, except that those in foreign languages have been translated into English. Short bibliographies will be given for each department of learning, and a very full index with references will be added.

MESSRS. CASSELL will publish this autumn 'The Zoological Society of London: a Sketch of its Foundation and Development, and the Story of its Farm, Museum, Gardens, Menagerie and Library,' by Mr. Henry Scherren, F.Z.S. The edition is to be limited to 1,000 copies.

To commemorate the meeting of the British Association in South Africa, a plan has been formulated to found a British Association medal for South African students.

THE International Surgical Society will hold its first congress at Brussels from September 18 to September 23.

THE eighth general meeting of the American Electrochemical Society was held in Bethlehem, from September 18 to 20.

THE department of zoology of Stanford University, has been presented with a large collection of the fresh-water fishes of Mexico by the Field Columbian Museum of Chicago. The collection is the work of Dr. S. E. Meek.

REUTER'S correspondent at Stockholm reports that Professor Nathorst has received a letter in which Lieutenant Bergendahl, who is a member of the Duc d'Orléans's Greenland Expedition, states that on July 27, as the expedition passed Cape Bismarck, unknown land was discovered. It appears that Cape Bis-

marck lies on a large island, and not on the mainland. The new land has been mapped as well as possible, and has received the name Terre de France. The expedition was unable to penetrate further north than  $78^{\circ} 16' N.$  lat.

THE Historical Congress held at Rome in 1903 appointed a permanent international committee to organize an international gathering of those interested in the history of the natural sciences. The chairman was Professor Paul Tannery, of Paris, who died a few months ago. We learn from the *British Medical Journal* that in place of him the committee has now unanimously elected as its chairman Dr. Karl Sudhoff, who has just been appointed professor of the history of medicine in the University of Leipzig. The members of the committee are Drs. Benedikt, of Vienna; Blanchard, of Paris; Bobynin, of Moscow; Cajori, of Colorado Springs; Carpi, of Rome; Eneström, of Stockholm; Favaro, of Padua; Giacosa, of Turin; Guareschi, of Turin; Günther, of Munich; Heath, of London; Korteweg, of Amsterdam; Loria, of Genoa; Petersen, of Copenhagen; Rubio, of Zurich; Saavedra, of Madrid; Smith, of New York; Teixeira, of Oporto; and Zeuthen, of Copenhagen.

*Nature* states that at the annual meeting of the Academy of the Lincei, which was held on June 4 in the presence of the King and Queen of Italy, the president, Professor Blaserna, announced the result of the competition for the three Royal prizes founded by the late King Humbert. In the section of normal and pathological physiology, the prize is awarded to Professor Aristide Stefani, of Padua, for his published work dealing with the physiology of the heart and circulation, the non-acoustic functions of the labyrinth of the ear, and the serotherapy treatment of pneumonia. In the sections of archeology and of economic and social science, the judges reported that the competitors were not of sufficient merit to justify the award of the prizes. This is the first occasion on which so small a proportion of the prizes have been conferred, and it is proposed that in future the section of archeology shall embrace not only classical, but also christian and medieval archeology. Minis-

terial premiums intended to aid original work among teachers in secondary schools were awarded in the department of mathematical sciences to Professor Ciani (£50), Professor Pirondini (£38), and Professor Chini (£20). Out of the funds available from the Carpi prize, a sum of £32 was awarded to Dr. P. Etriques for a thesis on the changes brought about in absorbed chlorophyll by the action of the liver, and the relation existing between the derivatives of chlorophyll produced in the organism and the genesis of the hematic pigments. In his address the vice-president, F. d'Ovidio, discussed in general terms the question 'Art for Art's Sake,' dealing more particularly with the influence exerted on national life and character by art and literature.

THE autumn course of lectures of the New York Botanical Garden will be delivered in the lecture hall of the museum, on Saturday afternoons, at 4:30 P.M., as follows:

October 7, 'Autumn Features of Native Trees and Shrubs,' by Dr. N. L. Britton.

October 14, 'The Faculties of Plants,' by Dr. D. T. MacDougal.

October 21, 'Botanical Explorations in Hayti,' by Mr. Geo. V. Nash.

October 28, 'A Summer in the Desert,' by Professor Francis E. Lloyd.

November 4, 'The Sea-gardens of Tropical America,' by Dr. M. A. Howe.

November 11 (subject to be announced), by Dr. W. A. Murrill.

November 18, 'Fossil Plants,' by Dr. Arthur Hollick.

November 25, 'Tropical Fruits,' by Professor H. H. Rusby.

The director-in-chief and other members of the staff will be pleased to receive members and their friends at the grounds in Bronx Park, every Saturday for which lectures are announced. Opportunity will be given for inspection of museums, laboratories, library, herbaria, the public conservatories, the herbaceous collection, the hemlock forest and parts of the arboretum site.

THE bridge over the Zambesi River in Africa has been formally opened in the presence of the visiting members of the British Association. Professor Darwin made the opening speech.

THE New York *Evening Post* states that Major von Donat, the author of the well-known plan for the drainage and colonization of the Pontine Marshes, has placed before the Bavarian government a project for creating a source of electric power sufficient to run all the railways of the country. He would secure this power by damming the River Isar between Wallgau and Vorderritz, thus creating a new lake, and connecting this with the Walchensee and the Kochelsee. He has figured out that this would effect a saving of \$10,000,000 a year.

CONSUL STEPHENS, of Plymouth, reports that a new return has just been issued for the first time by the British government. It is the counterpart of the alien immigration returns, and deals with the number of passengers who leave England for places out of Europe, discriminating between the British Empire and foreign countries. It appears that in the month of July, 21,000 Britons emigrated, two thirds being from England, 4,392 from Scotland, and 2,631 from Ireland. That is a reduction of 1,664 as compared with the corresponding month of last year. As regards the past seven months, British emigrants numbered about 151,000, an increase of 13,447. England contributed 98,460, Scotland 24,116, and Ireland 28,333. Of British and Scotch emigrants, rather more than one half go to British colonies, and Canada takes by far the greatest proportion of them. The Irish, however, prefer the United States, with the result that the republic gets more British people than Canada. It is claimed that the English and Scotch are far more partial to the Dominion than to the United States, and sent 55,000 emigrants there as against 2,000 Irish in the 7 months. South Africa holds the next place in popularity, and has taken nearly 13,000 Britons in the 7 months, while Australia attracted 6,325. The returns also show that 110,000 foreigners left the United Kingdom, chiefly for the United States, in the past 7 months.

CONSUL KEHL, of Stettin, writes explaining new regulations that have been issued for the admission of students to technical high schools in Prussia. He says: The students will be di-

vided into three classes—the ‘regular attending students,’ students for lectures only, and lecture-visitors. As regular students, without any exception, such young men will be accepted who have acquired the knowledge necessary for being admitted into any university, said knowledge to have been acquired at a German ‘Gymnasium,’ a German ‘Oberrealschule’ (a high school in which sciences as well as art and languages are taught), a Bavarian ‘industrial school,’ or the Saxonian Polytechnical Academy of Chemnitz. As to foreigners, the ministry of ecclesiastical affairs and public education is to decide whether their scholastic erudition is sufficient to admit them. German subjects, other than Prussian, will be admitted under the same conditions as Prussian subjects. As students admitted to hear the lectures only (*i. e.*, without privilege of being graduated by the board of examiners), young men will be admitted, not possessed of the education necessary for being admitted into a German university, but having acquired the schooling necessary for performing only one year’s military service. The admission of such students is put into the hands of the rector of the technical high school. As lecture visitors such persons may be admitted to the lectures or demonstrations who are not eligible to either of the two classes just mentioned. The admission of lecture visitors will be granted by the rector, with the consent of the proper professor. There is particularly one new restriction in these regulations, viz., that all encouragements for foreigners are dropped. Setting aside the lecture visitors, only such foreigners will be admitted as are capable of complying with the German educational requirements or who are in possession of an equivalent foreign certificate of learning.

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#### UNIVERSITY AND EDUCATIONAL NEWS.

ANNOUNCEMENT is made of an anonymous gift to the Lebanon Valley College, Annville, Pa., of a hall of science to cost \$80,000. Work on the building is to begin at once.

MR. E. G. BAWDEN, London, has entrusted Mr. Edgar Speyer ‘with a sum in cash and securities of about £100,000 to be applied to

purposes of charity and benevolence, and for the advancement of knowledge, especially in aid of human suffering.’ This sum has been apportioned for various purposes in the form of capital to be vested in trustees, and to be known in each case as the ‘Bawden Fund.’ The largest allotment is £16,000 to complete the sum of £200,000 required to bring about the incorporation of the University College in the University of London.

GIRTON COLLEGE, Cambridge, has received £2,000 by the will of Miss Elizabeth A. Manning.

AN imperial ukase has been issued at St. Petersburg, granting a liberal measure of autonomy to universities, pending the elaboration of permanent regulations. This is expected to ensure the opening of the universities and the resumption of the educational life of Russia, which has been at a stand still since February. The ukase places the election of rectors and deans of the universities, who have hitherto been appointed by the minister of education, in the hands of the university professors. The duty of seeing that academic life follows a normal and orderly course is entrusted by the ukase to professorial councils, to which has been confided jurisdiction over offences by students.

DR. CHASE PALMER, for some years professor of chemistry at the Central University of Kentucky, has accepted the position of professor of chemistry in the State College at Lexington, Ky., Dr. J. H. Kastle, who occupied the latter position, having recently gone to Washington as chief of the division of chemistry in the Hygienic Laboratory of the Marine Hospital Service.

DR. FRIEND E. CLARK, who has for two years been instructor in industrial chemistry in the Pennsylvania State College, has been appointed professor of chemistry in the Central University of Kentucky, at Danville.

DR. J. BENDIXSON has been elected professor of mathematics in the University of Stockholm.

DR. OSKAR BREFELD, professor of botany at Breslau, has retired owing to failing eyesight.